

and, unfortunately, was jeered and booed by many in the airport.

Can you imagine that, America? Think about that. What a shameful period for our Nation that so many failed to honor obvious American heroes like Jim. But, fortunately, that didn't last long for our country. But we should never forget that.

But I am digressing because he wasn't just an American hero in uniform but, according to his daughters, a great father. He was engaged in their activities—his three daughters—taught them to be determined, independent, hard-working young women where the sky was the limit. He didn't let them sleep in. That was the military dad, I am sure.

He and his wife Peggy, a registered nurse, came to Alaska in 1993 to be close to one of their daughters, who is now a renowned chef—actually, one of the best chefs in all of Alaska, and a lodge owner in Alaska, Kirsten Dixon. His other daughter Katherine is now a successful real estate broker, and his other daughter Jami lives in the DC area, who is also working in the intelligence field, kind of like her old man did. What a great legacy for Jim and Peggy and the whole family.

So Jim loves Alaska, the freedom in Alaska, the frontier spirit, the fact that he is in a State with more veterans per capita than any State. And he is certainly one of the great ones that we have in our State.

At 94 years old, he is surrounded by his children, his grandchildren, his great-grandchildren. According to his family, like most heroes in our country, he doesn't talk much about the war—still really doesn't—and his full story was only fully revealed when one of his grandchildren, Henry, began to get interested and did a podcast about his grandfather and shared it on social media—his amazing grandfather. Since then, the letters have flooded in, people wanting to know about this incredible American hero who missed his grade school graduation because he was doing airborne operations in Sicily.

Just the other night he was on a Zoom with a 15-year-old because he always has time for veterans, and he gives advice to young people who are interested in serving in the military and hearing his story and getting advice. Jim says that he doesn't believe the military is for everybody, but if you have the calling, then you should follow the calling, even if you are young—but, I would caution, not 14. But Jim should know.

Mr. President, this is a remarkable American story, one for the history books, and it is one of the reasons, many reasons, that so many people in my State have served and sacrificed for their country—everyday heroes we call them—in Alaska. There are heroes all around us, and certainly Jim is one of the most important, one of the most prominent, one of the most humble. We are proud to have him in our State.

We thank him and his wife Peggy and his wonderful three daughters and

their whole family for sharing Jim with us, and we want to thank Jim for his incredible tenacity, patriotism, remarkable service, and example.

And, Jim, we want to thank you once again for being our Alaskan of the Week. Happy Veterans Day to you and all the veterans back home in Alaska.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, well, first, I just got to hear the story of Jim Schmidt of Alaska—what an amazing American hero. I thank the Senator from Alaska, Senator SULLIVAN, for sharing that with all of us.

INFRASTRUCTURE BILL

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am here on the floor tonight to talk about the growing epidemic of drug addiction and the issue that is occurring in my home State of Ohio and, really, all the States represented here in this Chamber and how we need to redouble our efforts.

It is a heartbreaking story because we were making so much progress prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, but, now, underneath the pandemic, we have this epidemic that is growing.

But before I get into that, I must talk first about what is going on this evening in the U.S. House of Representatives. Almost 3 months ago, at the beginning of August, we passed in this Chamber bipartisan legislation to finally address our infrastructure shortfalls in this country. Presidents of both parties had been proposing it for many years. Congress had talked about it a lot, but we had never been able to figure out a way forward.

So a group of 10 Republicans and 10 Democrats got together and said: We are going to grow this from the middle out and figure out how to address our infrastructure challenges and do so in a bipartisan way.

We did that. The President of the United States, President Biden, supported our effort, and we were able to get that legislation across the floor here in the U.S. Senate—not without some challenges and some changes and modifications. But we were able to do it because it was great for America, great for every State represented here, because it was repairing roads and bridges but also our ports, our waterways, our water infrastructure, our infrastructure that is considered digital, which would be high-speed internet, to make sure it is available to all of our citizens.

So there are a lot of things that people had talked about for a long time and said they were for, but finally we were able to actually put it into writing and get it done. And it passed this Chamber with a big vote: 69 votes. Rarely does something so significant pass this Chamber with that kind of bipartisan support.

Unfortunately, it has languished in the House of Representatives for al-

most 3 months, since early August. And the reason it has languished over there isn't because it doesn't have the votes. It is really more because people would like to use it as a hostage for something they want even more, and that is just wrong.

So, tonight, I urge my House colleagues, Democrat and Republican alike, to put aside the partisanship and focus on the substance of the bill and pass it. It has been held political hostage to something that House Democrats, particularly progressives in the House, want even more. It is not that they are opposed to infrastructure. They know this is needed. They know it is good for their constituents and it is good for our country. It is because they want even more to pass a massive, new spending bill called sometimes the Build Back Better bill, sometimes the reconciliation bill, sometimes the \$3.5 trillion tax-and-spend bill. That is totally separate from infrastructure, but that is really what they want to pass.

So they know that a lot of moderate Democrats support the infrastructure bill. They need those moderate Democrats to support the massive tax-and-spend bill. So, in effect, they have held it hostage. They have not allowed the infrastructure bill to move unless they get commitments on the bill they really want, which is the tax-and-spend bill. I think that is just wrong.

So I urge the Speaker of the House and my colleagues in the House to go ahead and vote on that legislation this evening. I know there has been back-and-forth all day about what will happen. All I can say is it is the right thing to do for our country.

When you think about it, the infrastructure bill is exactly what we need right now. Not only do we have a long-term challenge that everybody knows about and that we have been talking about for literally decades, but for the problems we face right now in our economy, it is very effective.

Inflation: Everybody is concerned about it, and they should be. The cost of gasoline at the pump is up about 42 percent this year compared to last year. It is really tough on middle-class families because, although paychecks may have gone up a little bit, inflation has gone up higher. So it is essentially a tax on so many of our working families in this country. But everything is up: food, clothing, furniture, everything.

So inflation is driven, in part, by the stimulus spending. You remember that, back in March, there was a big bill, \$1.9 trillion. And many of us said, including some Democrats and including, famously, Larry Summers, who is the former Democratic Secretary of the Treasury for President Obama and in the Clinton administration: If you do this massive amount of spending, an unprecedented amount of stimulus spending, you will drive up inflation because you are putting many more dollars into people's pockets, into the economy, at a time when the economy

is already beginning to improve, and it will be chasing fewer and fewer goods, and that will raise inflation.

And that is exactly what has happened, which is bad for everybody, particularly, again, lower and middle-income families who are seeing this hidden tax, really, on everything they buy and, again, taking away the power of their slight increase in wages that we have seen. In fact, when you look at the data, it looks like wages have actually gone down in the past year. They have gone down because, after inflation, wages are worth less.

So that is where we are right now. And the infrastructure bill is actually counterinflationary. Why do I say that? Because it doesn't invest in the way that the tax-and-spend bill invests. It is not about stimulus. It is about longer term investments in hard capital assets.

So the economists look at that—including conservative economists at the American Enterprise Institute, including Doug Holtz-Eakin, who is a former CBO Director here and a more conservative economist—and they say: Now, this actually will be counterinflationary because you are investing long term in these capital assets, creating jobs, making our economy more efficient, making it more productive; and, therefore, in this instance now where we have this high inflation, it is a good thing to do.

No. 2, we have had a lot of natural disasters in this country, particularly in the last year. About one out of every three Americans, apparently, lives in an area that has been subject to one of these natural disasters. It is the hurricanes. It is the floods. It is the wildfires. It is something that is affecting our country in a major way right now, and we hear about it virtually every week.

This legislation, the infrastructure bill, actually has provisions for resiliency to mitigate the damage from these natural disasters. So it is a well-thimed bill in that sense as well.

There is an historic commitment to ensuring that we are not just talking about climate change and natural disasters but actually putting in place things that will protect communities from these natural disasters—whether it is forest fires, whether it is hurricanes, whether it is tornadoes, or other natural disasters. That is in this legislation, the infrastructure bill.

And, finally, what is one of the biggest issues we face right now in terms of our economy? The supply chain crisis. Go to a store in your community, as many of you have, and you will see that the shelves are a lot more bare than they used to be. And there is not much on the shelves because we have this supply chain problem, kind of a bottleneck.

Well, this legislation helps in that regard because it provides funding for infrastructure, including our ports: our ports of entry, our land ports, but also our seaports that are now in a situa-

tion where they are jammed with more and more container ships, and, yet, they can't process them quickly enough.

So what the experts tell me is that the \$2 billion in the infrastructure bill will help to improve those facilities, improve their operation, improve the intermodal connections—in other words, the truck connections, the train connections—to our ports and help move along this supply chain issue that we are currently facing.

The legislation helps with regard to freight, rail. It helps with regard to our waterways, which carry a lot of freight in our country.

So it is something that would be helpful in all three of these areas: inflation, natural disasters, and also our supply chain issues.

At the same time, again, it is just needed because our infrastructure has fallen behind, particularly fallen behind other countries. And, therefore, making our economy more efficient and more productive is a good thing. Again, that is why it got 69 votes here in the U.S. Senate and why we need to pass it.

It is totally different from the tax-and-spend reconciliation bill, which, again, is massive new spending, massive tax increases, which will add to inflation; and at a time when we have such high debts and deficits, it will add to our record level of debt and deficit. Its large tax increases will hurt our economy at a time when we cannot afford it.

We just got the numbers in from the economic growth in the last quarter. They just came in today: 0.5-percent growth. Very disappointing. Well below expectations.

So we know economic growth is slowing. We know inflation is rising. We know that this is not the time for us to put forward this kind of legislation because it will aggravate the inflationary pressures, but it also causes us, at a time of debt and deficits, to see big increases in spending.

And, finally, again, at a time when our economy is, unfortunately, not performing the way we would like to see it—it is slowing down; it has been the worst economic quarter we have seen since 2000—we need to make sure we were not adding new taxes to our economy at this time. So the timing is bad.

By the way, the infrastructure bill has no new tax increases. The infrastructure bill is not about immediate spending. It is about long-term spending over 5, 10, 15 years for capital assets—again, counterinflationary.

So they are very different proposals, aren't they?

I call on my colleagues in the House tonight to pass this legislation, get the infrastructure bill done. Don't hold it hostage with something else. That is not how we operate. Do the right thing for your constituents and for our country.

The other focus that I had tonight was on our opioid and, more broadly,

drug addiction crisis we face in this country and, unfortunately, at a time with the pandemic, causing huge healthcare problems that has distracted a lot of our attention, understandably. But underneath that pandemic there has been this epidemic that has been growing, and that is, again, this addiction issue.

Back in 2018, we saw a reduction in addiction and, specifically, in the way it is typically measured, which is the number of overdose deaths that occur in our States. It was great news: a 22-percent decrease in overdose deaths in my home State of Ohio, after decades of increases every single year—22 percent in 1 year.

2019 was also a good year, where we saw significant success in getting people into treatment, getting people into recovery, reducing the use of drugs through prevention—all the things that we have been wanting to do.

So much of that came from work that was done in this Chamber because we did enact new legislation and provided billions of more dollars for prevention, for treatment, for recovery. And we had a lot of great activity going on at the State level, at our local levels as well, building on that.

We had more Narcan being provided to our communities, which is this miracle drug that reverses the effects of an overdose. We had very good success in getting more people not just into treatment but into longer-term recovery, where there is a greater chance of them succeeding and not relapsing.

We did that through some legislation called the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, bipartisan legislation passed here in this Chamber. Senator WHITEHOUSE joined with me on that as a coauthor. And then we also passed additional legislation to get more money directly to the States. And we found that we were, again, making progress, and then the pandemic hit.

Unfortunately, we now know from the latest data from the Centers for Disease Control—the CDC—that under the cover of this pandemic, the drug epidemic has not only not gone away, it has actually gotten much worse.

Overdose deaths rose by nearly 30 percent between March 2020 and March 2021—the latest year for which we have data; 30-percent increase in overdose deaths.

This is very discouraging and heart-breaking really because that means much more devastation for our communities, families being broken apart, people not being able to achieve their God-given ability in life. Thousands more being lost—96,779 more individuals—moms and dads, sons and daughters, friends and loved ones—lost their lives to overdose deaths during that yearlong period, the most recent year that we have data for. It is the worst year we have had in the history of our country in terms of overdose deaths.

Again, we have been rightfully focused on COVID-19. But, particularly,

as the COVID pandemic is beginning to get better, the Delta variant finally beginning to affect our communities less, we have got to refocus ourselves on this addiction issue. If we don't do it, we are going to continue to see this tragic epidemic take away more lives.

In 47 States and the District of Columbia, the overdose rate went up during this last year, including a 26-percent increase in my home State of Ohio. In some States, by the way, the increase was as high as 85 percent. And I know the Members of the Senate who represent those States are well aware of that and would join me in saying we have to figure out a way; we have got to figure out a way.

So what is the way forward?

Well, part of it is to getting back to what we know works. The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act and the bill called the 21st Century Cures Act—both signed into law in 2016—again, provided billions of new dollars for prevention, for treatment, for longer-term recovery, for Narcan to help our first responders. And that worked, and we made progress. So let's get back to that and redouble our efforts there.

But we need to do more. And we have new legislation we have introduced we think will do that. It is called the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act 2.0—I am sorry, 3.0. We have already done the first bill and 2.0. Now, we are at 3.0. And it provides additional help but also has some new provisions in addition to funding those that we know work, and that is extremely important as well.

By the way, in these overdose deaths, we know that, increasingly, it is synthetic opioids that is causing the deadly outcome. Fentanyl, in particular, which is a synthetic form of heroin or other opioids that, for a long time, was being produced in China and then sent to our shores, and this poison was coming into our communities by our own U.S. Postal Service.

So several years ago, we wrote legislation to deal with that called the STOP Act, and it actually has been quite effective to keep these drugs from coming in through the United States mail system. At that time, our mail system didn't provide the kind of screening that the private carriers did, like FedEx or UPS or DHL, and so people who were traffickers chose to use our own Postal Service. Maddening. And they were doing it successfully.

But it is kind of like whack-a-mole. Once we dealt with the STOP Act and dealt with the fentanyl coming in from China directly through the mail system, it started to show up where?

Through our southern border.

So, today, what the experts will tell you is this deadly fentanyl is coming in primarily through the U.S.-Mexico border; it is cheaper than ever, very inexpensive. Sometimes it is produced in Mexico using precursors that come from China. It is being pressed into pills, often, so people don't know it is

fentanyl. The pill may be Xanax. The pill may be Percocet. People think they are getting pain relief or anxiety relief when, in fact, they are getting fentanyl; and the tragic result of that is, again, more and more overdose deaths.

We had a roundtable discussion recently where we talked about the issue of the border and what was happening and the fact that so many people now are coming across the border, but also so much contraband, including these drugs. And we had a witness whose name was Virginia Krieger. This was last week: Virginia told us her very tragic story about her daughter, who thought she was taking a Percocet for pain because that is what the pill said. And she died of an overdose. And it was determined after the fact that, in fact, she had died of fentanyl because some evil scientist—perhaps in Mexico—had pressed these pills, made these pills, probably to try to get her addicted to this powerful drug fentanyl, and, in fact, she had ingested it, taken it, and it had caused her to overdose and die.

Virginia—God bless her—has taken the death of her daughter, Tiffany Leigh Robertson, and channeled that grief into something positive. She is going out to the schools now and talking to young people—I see our pages are here tonight—and saying: Every drug, every pill that is not from a pharmacy that you might find on the streets is potentially deadly. It can kill you. So be cautious. Don't ever take a pill if you don't know that it is coming from a pharmacy, that it is what it says it is.

My heart goes out to Virginia, her family, and all those who have lost loved ones to these deadly substances. We need to be sure that we reduce the supply of these drugs, and we also do much more in terms of the demand reduction.

One way we can start to address the supply of fentanyl and other synthetic opioids is to make sure that they are illegal. That might seem obvious to you, but we have had a hard time here in this country dealing with this issue because—think about it—if the synthetic form of an opioid, which can be changed by one of these evil scientists fairly easily—maybe just one molecule changes—and suddenly it is not on the list of controlled substances and not illegal.

So in order to avoid this problem and be sure that people are properly prosecuted for illegal drugs, we are putting together legislation and trying to pass it, that ensures that there is a permanent classification of these drugs as being illegal.

The Drug Enforcement Agency, back in 2018, used its authority to temporarily classify all fentanyl-related drugs—all of them—as schedule I substances, meaning illegal at the highest level, which allows law enforcement to aggressively intercept and destroy those substances. Unfortunately, that was only temporary. So that designation needs to be made permanent.

We have successfully extended the temporary extension a few times here, but it is going to expire again at the end of January. So in just a couple of months, once again, we will have an expiration of that designation.

Until we make these fentanyl-related drugs permanently illegal, law enforcement will not have the certainty they need to go after the criminals moving these deadly substances, and fewer lives will be lost.

The legislation is called the FIGHT Fentanyl Act. It is bipartisan. I introduced it with Senator MANCHIN. Again, it fixes this problem by permanently classifying these drugs that are fentanyl-related as schedule I. It also gives our law enforcement the certainty they need to go after synthetic opioids in all forms and show we are committed to addressing the threat posed by this particularly dangerous class of drugs.

So my hope is my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will work with us to get this done before the end of January. There is no reason we should do it at the last minute. We should provide that certainty and predictability.

At the same time, I continue to believe that the most progress can be made on the demand side. So, yes, we need to do a better job at the southern border. It is outrageous what is happening now. So many drugs are coming across at record levels. The apprehensions of fentanyl are at record levels. In fact, enough fentanyl has been apprehended this year alone to kill every man, woman, and child in America. That is how deadly the drug is.

But, ultimately, we have to deal with the demand for that drug in this country. As long as we have this insatiable demand, it is going to be difficult to stop it through the supply side or even making these drugs illegal.

So that is why I think we need new legislation to build on the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, to build on what we have done previously, and this CARA 3.0 that we have introduced with Senator WHITEHOUSE can help on that. It does so by addressing three important areas: research and education, treatment and recovery, and criminal justice reform.

First, it will bolster our work to prevent drug abuse before it happens, through funding, through research and education. To me, it is time for a national awareness campaign. It would be money well spent. And I believe we could use the money that we would appropriate here to leverage a lot more private interest in this, to get the private companies—like the pharmaceutical companies—to step forward and to help us in a true national drug awareness campaign.

Second, research and development. We need to have better pain relief drugs in this country. We are still relying on things like Percocet, as I mentioned, and other opioids, prescription forms, that we have been relying on for decades. It is time to actually move

forward with the research and development of alternative pain treatments that don't lead to addiction as opioids do. There has been some progress there, but not nearly enough, and it needs more help.

Third, in terms of treating substance abuse, our bill builds on what works by doubling down on proven evidence-based addiction treatment methods while expanding treatment options for groups particularly vulnerable to addiction, including young people, new and expecting moms, rural communities, communities of color. And it will make permanent the expanded telehealth options for addiction treatment that were temporarily created in response to the social distancing required by COVID-19. This is an exciting opportunity because it turns out, during COVID-19, when we had to rely more on telehealth, there was actually a lot of success in getting people into treatment.

Now, it wasn't as good as having your recovery coach there with you and your, perhaps, other recovering addicts with you to give you the support you need, but for some people who couldn't travel because of the COVID-19 restrictions and, now, perhaps can't travel for other reasons, telehealth is something that was determined to be quite successful in many cases. We should continue that. We have to change laws to do that because it is about whether that would be reimbursed, particularly under Medicaid and Medicare.

CARA 3.0 will also bolster the recovery options for individuals working to put addiction behind them through funding to support recovery support networks. It will enable physicians to provide medication-assisted treatment, like Methadone, to a greater number of patients and change the law to allow those drugs to be prescribed via telehealth for greater use of access.

Part of the telehealth we are looking for is if you have a medication-assisted treatment plan, then you can use telehealth—in other words, over the internet—to be able to get your prescription. There needs to be safeguards in that. We need to be sure the first time a prescription is given, there is a face-to-face contact and make sure that it is not being abused, but this can be quite helpful.

Finally, CARA 3.0 reforms our criminal justice system to ensure that those struggling with addiction, including our veterans, are treated with fairness and compassion by the law, putting them on a path to recovery instead of a downward spiral of substance abuse.

When someone comes out of one of our prisons or jails and comes out as an addict and there is not treatment provided, way too often that person, of course, relapses and begins to use again, gets back into criminal activity, and gets right back in the criminal justice system. That doesn't help anybody. It certainly doesn't help the taxpayer because the cost is \$30 to \$35,000—probably more at the Federal level—to incarcerate someone.

And when they get out, they are just creating more crimes in the community. It is worth putting some emphasis on treatment while someone is in prison if they are suffering from addiction and, certainly, when they get out, getting them into treatment and recovery programs to get them back on their feet.

By the way, we need these people in our workforce right now. We have always needed them, but we particularly do now. This is a win-win for our economy and certainly for the addict.

CARA and CARA 2.0 have given States and local communities new resources and authorities to make a real difference in our States. CARA 3.0, this new bill, renews and strengthens those programs and, given the recent spike in addiction, provides a significant boost in funding as well.

When added with existing CARA programs authorized through 2023, we would be investing over \$1 billion a year to address the epidemic, putting us on a path toward brighter future free from addiction. It is money well spent, in my view. It is necessary. Again, it is going to help to bring our families back together, get people back to work, and ensure that our communities are not being devastated by crime that is committed in relation to these drug issues.

I believe these two bills—the FIGHT Fentanyl Act we talked about and CARA 3.0—will make a difference in addressing this crisis of addiction our country now faces that has been made even worse during the time of the pandemic. A lot of our victims of this addiction crisis are suffering in silence.

I urge my colleagues: Let's act now. Let's bring this to the light. Let's allow mere people to get into treatment, longer-term recovery. Let's be sure we are making fentanyl illegal in all of its forms. Let's, without delay, go to work to once again do what we know works because we turned the tide on addiction.

We began to turn it in 2018, 2019. Let's get back to that. We will save lives and give so many more Americans the ability to achieve their God-given potential.

I yield the floor.

(Mr. KAINE assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). The Senator from Virginia.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 499, 500, 502, 503, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Navy; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions

be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James W. Bierman, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Michael Langley

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Marcus H. Thomas

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Douglas A. Paul

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE NAVY

PN1278 NAVY nominations (1118) beginning DYLAN L. AAKER, and ending ALISON M. ZYCHLEWICZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2021.

PN1279 NAVY nomination of Harold S. Zald, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2021.

PN1280 NAVY nomination of Paul J. Wisniewski, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2021.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 3122

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that if the Senate receives a message from the House of Representatives that it has passed a surface transportation authorization extension that is identical to the text of S. 3122 that the bill be considered read a third time and deemed passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.